HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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985 Apinaye

985 01 p
[b][60]

985 02 t
[d][60 61]

985 03 k[30]
[g][60]

985 04 t/s-hacek
[c][62]
[j][60 62]
[d/z-hacek][60]

985 05 v[01 02]
[v-nasalized][63]
[v-labialized][64]
[w][65]
[w-nasalized][63 65]

985 06 s[31]
(limited)

985 07 z-hacek[03]
[z-hacek-nasalized][63]
[yod][65 66]
[yod-nasalized][63 65 66]

985 08 b-prenasalized[32]
[m][67]
[b/m][68]
(free)
[beta-approximant-nasalized][69]

985 09 d-prenasalized[32]
[n][67]
[d/n][68]
(free)

985 10 j-prenasalized[32]
[n-palatal][67]
[j/n-palatal][68]
(free)

985 11 g-prenasalized[32]
[eng][67]

985 12 r-flap-retroflex
[r-flap-retroflex-nasalized][70]
[l-flap][71]
(free)
[l][72]
[l-retroflex][73]
[r-flap-retroflex-voiceless]

985 Apinaye

(free)
[l-flap-voiceless][71 74]
(free)

13 glottal stop[33]

14 h[34]
(limited)

51 i
[i-voiceless][75]

52 i-nasalized

53 e
[e-voiceless][75]

54 epsilon
[epsilon-voiceless][75]

55 epsilon-nasalized

56 schwa[35]
(transitional)

57 a
[a-voiceless][75]

58 a-nasalized

59 u
[u-voiceless][75]

60 u-nasalized

61 i-trema
[i-trema-voiceless][75]

62 i-trema-nasalized

63 o
[o-voiceless][75]

64 o-nasalized

65 e-trema
[e-trema-voiceless][75]

66 o-open
[o-open-voiceless][75]

985 Apinaye

67 caret
[caret-voiceless][75]

68 caret-nasalized

69 i-long[36]
(surface)

70 i-long-nasalized[36]
(surface)

71 e-long[36]
(surface)

72 epsilon-long[36]
(surface)

73 epsilon-long-nasalized[36]
(surface)

74 a-long[36]
(surface)

75 a-long-nasalized[36]
(surface)

76 u-long[36]
(surface)

77 u-long-nasalized[36]
(surface)

78 i-trema-long[36]
(surface)

79 i-trema-long-nasalized[36]
(surface)

80 o-long[36]
(surface)

81 o-long-nasalized[36]
(surface)

82 e-trema-long[36]
(surface)

83 o-open-long[36]
(surface)

84 caret-long[36]
(surface)

85 caret-long-nasalized[36]
(surface)

985 $a Apinaye $d Ge $e NC Brazil (Goias) $f 200 $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Jim Lorentz (review)

985 $a Burgess, Eunice and Patricia Ham$b 1968 $c Multilevel Conditioning of Phoneme Variants in Apinaya $d Linguistics 41.5-18 $q informant $r 4 years

985 $a CREAKY VOICE VOWELS $a VOICELESS VOWELS $a LONG CONSONANTS $a DEVOICED CONSONANTS $A Special phonological modifications indicating "degrees of quality" may occur on the stressed syllable of nonactive verbs in phrase final ("pause group" final) position. These modifications include "extra vowel length, laryngealization or voicelessness of the syllable, raising of tongue height of the vowel and adding final 'k' to open syllables, and optional length of initial occlusive." (p.15)

985 $a **INTONATION** $A Two patterns are recognized, (1) rising, occurring on the phrase final syllable, indicating uncertainty or displeasure, (2) falling, occurring in all other cases. Th fall normally occurs on the last stressed syllable. If it begins on the immediately preceding syllable it indicates "request for confirmation." If it occurs on a preceding stressed syllable it indicates emphasis. The syllable on which this pitch pattern occurs is called the focus. This contains the highest pitch of the phrase, preceding stressed syllables rising before it and falling after it. (p.13ff)

985 $a **STRESS** $A Stress seems to be manifested by pitch patterns and length of vowels. Each word has one stress, which may be preceded by up to five unstressed syllables, and followed by up to two unstressed syllables. No rules for stress location are given.

985 $a **SYLLABLE** $A (C)(C)(C)(C)V(C) $A Note that "consonant clusters occur with voiced transition between them" (p.10), in other words a short schwa-like vowel. $A initial C: all C $A initial CC: /glottal stop/ + /p, t, k, t/s-hacek, v/; /p, t, k, t/s-hacek, b-prenasalized, d-prenasalized, j-prenasalized, g-prenasalized/ + /v, z-hacek, r-flap-retroflex/; /v/ + /r-flap-retroflex/ $A initial CCC: begin with /glottal stop/ or a velar $A initial CCCC: /glottal stop.k.v.r-flap-retroflex/ $A final C: all but /glottal stop, eng/ (p.8)

985 01 $A "/v/ is...much shorter when non-initial in a complex onset than when initial." (p.10)

985 02 $A /v/ is produced "with varying degrees of friction." (p.10)

985 03 $A /z-hacek/ is called "palatal" (p.10) and "alveopalatal." (p.12)

985 30 $A /k/ is the most widely deleted of any syllable final consonant at morpheme boundaries. The reason for this (somewhat paradoxically) is that /k/ is also added to open syllables to signal the "focus" of "pause groups" with falling intonation. (cf. p.15)

985 31 $A "/s/ occurs in proper names..., and replaces [n-palatal, yod] and [t/s-hacek] in baby talk." (p.6)

985 32 $A Prenasalized stops occur before an oral vowel in the same syllable.

985 33 $A /glottal stop/ does not occur syllable finally.

985 34 $A "/h/ occurs in chants." (p.6)

985 35 $A "Consonant clusters occur with voiced transition [/schwa/] between them." (p.10)

985 36 $A Vowels are lengthened by a variety of morphophonemic rules. In some of these rules the vowel is lengthened upon deletion of the following consonant. In others the vowel is simply lengthened. Long vowels occur only as the result of such processes or due to special emphasis. (p.8n)

985 60 $A The stops and affricate are voiced when syllable final, before voiced segments and optionally before pause. Also when syllable initial, in prenuclear (unstressed) syllables after voiced segments.

985 61 $A Syllable initial /t/ is realized as [d] in postnuclear (unstressed) syllables following "long" vowels or voiced consonants. (p.13)

985 62 $A "/t/s-hacek/ is non-affricated preceding other consonants, otherwise affricated." (p.10)

985 63 $A /v, z-hacek/ are nasalized in the environment of a nasalized vowel in the same syllable.

985 64 $A Syllable initial "/v/ is a rounded labiodental fricative following rounded vowels." (p.10) (The phone [v-labialized-nasalized] is implied by the operation of two separate rules, but it has not been coded as an individual segment.)

985 65 $A "/v/ and /z-hacek/ have non-syllabic vocoid allophones [w] and [yod] in the coda of syllables." (p.10)

985 66 $A /z-hacek/ is realized as [yod] after /j-prenasalized/ and optionally after /d-prenasalized/. It is also realized as [yod] when it occurs syllable initially in a prenuclear (unstressed) syllable.

985 67 $A Prenasalized stops are realized as nasals syllable finally after an oral vowel and in the environment of a nasalized vowel in the same syllable.

985 68 $A Nasals may be prestopped syllable finally after oral vowels.

985 69 $A /b-prenasalized/ is realized as [beta-approximant-nasalized] between an oral vowel and /v/.

985 70 $A /r-flap-retroflex/ is nasalized in the environment of a nasalized vowel in the same syllable.

985 71 $A /r-flap-retroflex/ may be realized as [l-flap] 1) syllable finally before vowels or pause boundary 2) syllable initially except after palatal or alveolar occlusives. (The phone [l-flap-nasalized] is implied by the operation of two separate rules, but it has not been coded as an individual segment.)

985 72 $A "/r-flap-retroflex/ is a lateral continuant following alveopalatal (= alveolar or palatal-[JL]) occlusives." (p.10) (The phone [l-nasalized] is implied by the operation of two separate rules, but it has not been coded as an individual segment.)

985 73 $A "/r-flap-retroflex/ is a retroflexed lateral continuant preceding consonants." (p.10) (The phone [l-retroflex-nasalized] is implied by the operation of two separate rules, but it has not been coded as an individual segment.)

985 74 $A /r-flap-retroflex/ may be voiceless before pause.

985 75 $A Pause final reduplicated or consonant "released" oral vowels are voiceless after vowels or voiceless consonants. (The source says that pause final oral vowels "drift off into voicelessness." (p.18) This voiceless pause final vowel is considered as a separate (reduplicated) segment since it is similar in effect to vowels reduplicated after phrase final consonants.